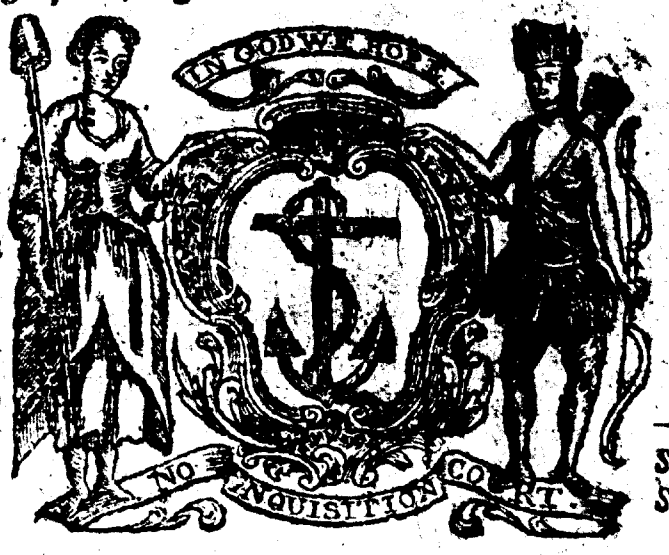
THE

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1785. [No. 1244.]

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Containing the freshest ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by SOUTHWICK & BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.



"*Whene'er our Country calls—Friends, Sons, and Sires, should yield their Treasure*
"*or, nor own a Sense beyond the Public Safety.*" BROOKE'S GUSTAVUS VASA.

HARTFORD, July 11.

The Philadelphia papers in relating the proceedings of the town-meeting, lately held here, give the following sketch of a very animated and argumentative speech, made by JARED INGERSOLL, Esq; on the opening of the business of the day.

HE recalled to the minds of his fellow-citizens the pleasing, and apparently well founded expectations they had formed at the termination of the war, the tumult and horror of which they flattered themselves they should exchange for the repose and felicity of peace. Possessing, says he, a vast extent of territory, comprising within itself every possible variation of soil and climate, and both soil and climate combined together; and thus fitted for the produce of all the blessings of nature bestowed on the old world—and being, moreover, governed only by laws made by the people, or by their representatives, we had the strongest reasons to hope we should be able to carry on a commerce, with reciprocal advantages, to all quarters of the world. The more lively, continues Mr. Ingersoll, your recollection of this pleasing delusion, the more mortifying and grievous must be your disappointment at present—our distresses are felt too sensibly to need illustration or enforcement—excluded from those marts where we usually disposed of the surplus of produce of our agriculture, the farmer finds he tills in vain—the manufacturer, in like manner, let him employ his utmost skill and industry in the execution of his goods, finds his own market glutted with European articles, which are sold at such a rate, as to render rivalship nugatory; the merchant, also, is harrassed in such a manner in foreign ports by alien's duties, that he cannot carry on trade but under such disadvantages as evidently accelerate his ruin.—Every man, therefore, now finds himself so unfortunately situated, that the more business he does, the more he involves his circumstances.

In order to place this in a more striking point of view, Mr. Ingersoll called the attention of the meeting to the predicament in which the Bostonian merchant finds himself—he proceeds to the Newfoundland fishery, under the same circumstances as the Englishman—he takes the fruits of his industry to England to sell—his oil is there burdened with the enormous sum of 18l. per ton, as an alien's duty—from which the Englishman is totally exempt:—Yet if afterwards they both freight themselves for New-England, the ports are open to the Englishman with the same advantages as the native—nay, the Englishman by his temporary residence, is exempt from many taxes to which the native is subject, as being always present, or at least having a property responsible for the payment.

The consequences of this loose system, continues Mr. Ingersoll, if it can be said to merit the name, have been felt in a greater or less degree by all ranks of people:—The farmer, in despair, is obliged to abandon his plough—the merchant cannot freight his vessels—the manufacturer is undersold—and the artists and mechanics are but partially, if at all employed. It, therefore, clearly follows, that if the European powers will not adopt a liberal system of policy, but will persevere to shut us out of their West-India islands, unless in peculiar places and at particular times (whenever it may suit their own convenience or necessity) and lay us under such duties in their European ports, as in many instances to amount, to a total prohibition, and in all cases as a decisive advantage in favour of their own subjects—that we must either abandon trade entirely, or suffer foreigners to become carriers of our commodities, or adopt a similar system, so as to give our natives such a superiority here, as shall counterbalance the advantages foreigners have in their own countries.

This had appeared so clearly to the inhabitants of Boston, who were as tenacious of their liberties and as well informed as any people on earth, as to induce them to address their representatives in the most urgent manner and in terms the most energetic, to grant the full powers requisite for this purpose to Congress, who, from their superior means of information, and their constant intercourse with foreign ministers, &c. must be vastly more competent to apply a remedy thereto, than any other body on the continent. As to the dangers which had been apprehended from vesting Congress with these powers, they were imaginary: Congress being the servants of the different states, chosen only for a limited time, after which they were fully sensible, they must return and mix with the mass of the people, could hardly be suspected of a desire to impose heavy burdens, which they must contribute to support.

This inconvenience has been long felt by some of the states—nay, it had been even foreseen—but it had been found as yet impossible to apply a remedy—and, from a combination of unlucky circumstances, we had found ourselves in the situation of a man bemired in a bog—the greater the efforts we had made to extricate ourselves, the more deeply we had become immersed: should we lay a duty of ten or twelve per cent. on goods imported here by the British, or in British bottoms, while Jersey, probably refusing to concur therein, would have her ports open as usual, which would be an encouragement to the contraband trader, to smuggle British goods here, and thus subject us, instead of remedying the disorder, to an increase of expence and charge? This would have a direct tendency to excite such a spirit of rivalry through the continent, as would destroy the harmony, and probably dissolve the union of the United States of America: But even supposing it should not have this effect, and that no state took advantage of its neighbour, this would be at best but a palliative, not a radical cure.

From the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING HERALD, *of July 6, 1785.*

"IT is agreed, by all who pretend to understand trade that a country does then grow rich, *and then only*, when the commodities *exported* out of it are of *more value* than those *imported* into it*." If the position be true, and this will scarcely be denied, what then must we think of the commerce of the United States—in which the imports have exceeded the exports, since the peace, in a most extravagant degree? The immediate reflection, suggested by the fact, is, that the country must inevitably be ruined in a short time, if we do not speedily put a stop to the adverse balance of our trade. The obvious means of doing this, is, to invest Congress with a controuling power over the commerce of the whole†; and as the necessity of this measure seems to be, now, pretty generally acknowledged, every state in the union will, it is to be hoped, adopt it.

Every man must be convinced, that a people, who have recourse to foreign markets, for almost every article of their consumption, can be independent in name only;—and are incapable, under such circumstances, of becoming either great or prosperous. There is not, perhaps, any nation that is rendered so dependent, by nature. And yet, how extraordinary is it, that this country, to which providence has been peculiarly bountiful, in the distribution of those things that contribute to the convenience, ease, and happiness of man, should unnecessarily and wantonly give a preference to foreign commodities, although at the expence of the most important interests of the government and individuals! There is no country possessing greater natural advantages than North-America: and, consequently, no nation can be more respectable and happy, than the United States may become, by a proper improvement of those advantages; but, to make the most of them, we must practise the virtues of industry and œconomy—virtues essential to the well-being of a republic. Our governments must also promote the introduction of useful manufactures and trades among us; and protect such as are already instituted. Thus we shall employ and enrich our own citizens; accelerate the population of an extensive and valuable country; and increase our national strength, dignity, and independence.

If we take a view of the various articles of trade and commerce, which our country supplies, and of the numerous and profitable manufactures and employments which may be established in the several states, under due encouragement, we shall be convinced we *may* become, in a few years, a thriving, happy, and truly independent people. Previous to the late revolution, it was a favorite sentiment among Englishmen, and an opinion imbibed by too many Americans, that it was contrary to the interest of this country, to carry on manufactures. However just the observation might have appeared to Englishmen, when applied to us, *as colonists*, and a *subordinate part* of the *British empire*, it is totally inapplicable to us, as a sovereign and distinct power. All the principal advantages that Europeans can derive from manufactures and mechanic arts, may be obtained from their introduction here. The inhabitants of America are supposed to double their number in twenty years:—what, then, is to become of this vast increase of the inhabitants of our towns? They cannot be all labourers; and but a small part can engage in husbandry, the learned professions, or merchandize; consequently, the greater part must apply to trades and manufactures, or starve. Besides, it is to be supposed, that a very considerable proportion of the emigrants from Europe, hither, will be tradesmen, who are neither capable nor desirous of becoming farmers;—and, in proportion as the encouragement manufactures receive, among us, will be the accession of tradesmen and mechanics to us, from abroad.

Labour is dear in America, because the lands are thinly settled, in proportion to their extent; and this has been urged as a powerful reason, why we cannot manufacture to advantage. But it ought to be considered, that as population increases, (and this, it has been observed, is very rapidly) the price of labour will fall; and that, although our manufactures may, for some years to come, be higher than foreign ones, yet, as the price of the former would be paid to our own citizens, and *that* money be kept in the country which would otherwise leave it to return no more,—we might thereby be better enabled to pay the advanced price for our own, than some-what less for foreign commodities. It is at any rate our interest, *as a nation*, to support those manufactures in the first place, which are produced from the native productions and raw materials of the country, or from such as may be easily procured, and which require not much labour, in proportion to the value. Many of the smaller kind might employ numbers of industrious poor, unfit for hard labour; and likewise women and children.

It is not necessary to add any further observations on this subject. The following LIST will, probably, suggest to the reader, some additional reflections on this object of great national importance.

ARTICLES, which are or may be manufactured, furnished, or prepared, within the United States, principally from the native productions and raw materials of the country, for exportation and for home-consumption and use. Also, several LINES OF PROFESSION which may be followed here with considerable emolument.

Anchors, Anvils, Andirons, Axes, (felling and broad) Adzes, Apparel, (ready made) Annifeed water, Annifeeds, Apples.

Bar-iron, Bricks, Buck-skins (dressed) Butter, Barley, Biscuit and ship-bread, Bacon (cured) Beef (salted) (a) Books, Book-binding, Burr Mill-stones, Blankets (coarse) Boots, Bark (ground, for tanners) Brass Battery, Brass-foundery, Bell-foundery, Beer and Ale, Bellows, Bagging, Brushes of hogs bristles, Button moulds, of horn, bone and wood, Beans, Bees-wax, Buck-wheat, Black-cattle, Bear-skins, Bristles.

Cod-fish, Cheese, Cyder, Chocolate, Candle-wick, Cordage, Cabinet-ware, Castings of Iron, Carpeting, Cherry-tree plank and boards, (b) Chesnuts; Cedar-ware (cooper's) Copper-smith's ware, Cotton Cards, Coaches, Chariots, Chaises, and Clocks, Currawty-seeds, Cotton, (c) Copper, and copper-coin, by authority.

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* *Littleton's treatise on the groans of the plantations.*

† *This, however, should not extend to the erecting, or incorporating any trading companies, with exclusive privileges. The intercourse, lately opened by a few private adventurers, from hence to the East-Indies, may be considered as the commencement of a very lucrative branch of trade for this country*—provided it be not rendered a monopoly.—*It will employ our own shipping and seamen; and supply us with such India goods, as we have occasion for, through the hands of our own merchants; securing to them the profits of the trade, instead of throwing them into the hands of aliens.*

(a) *It is a certain fact, that if there were a duty of ten, fifteen, or twenty per cent. laid on imported books, particularly school-books, bibles testaments, psalters, &c. &c. the printing business would employ five times the number of workmen, that are at present engaged in it. This would put a stop to a great drain of cash, besides the encouragement it would afford to the paper-making, book-binding, letter-founding, &c.—The same observation applies with equal force, to a variety of other trades, the professors of which are, as Mr. Ingersoll very justly remarked, "but partially, if at all employed," at present.*

(b) *This, and some other articles in the list, may appear too insignificant to merit notice: But, in commercial countries, every thing that may be employed in trade deserves attention. The French send great quantities of chesnuts to foreign countries; particularly to the Dutch, who transport them to the northen parts of Europe. Why, then, may not the American chesnuts, walnuts, hickory nuts, annifeeds, apples, &c. be employed to the best advantage for the good of the country? There may, perhaps, be some articles which have escaped notice, and been omitted in the catalogue.*

(c) *A great part of the copper coin, circulating in the United States, is extremely base: and large quantities of this kind of trash have been lately introduced among us. The genuine British half-pence, or coppers, pass here twenty per cent. above their value, at the rate of twelve to the shilling. Should Congress, therefore, strike a copper coin, as one nineteenth of a dollar, the weight ought to be twenty per cent. more than the British half-penny. If they should issue of such coin, 45,000l. within ten years, it would amount to only 3d. b. for each inhabitant of the United States, averaging them at three millions of souls, which is supposed to be under their number. Allowing that the copper should cost*

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"*up, nor own a Senſe beyond the Public Sons, and Sires, ſhould yield their Treaſure Safety.*" BROOKES's GUSTAVUS VASA.

HARTFORD, July 11.

The Philadelphia papers in relating the proceedings of the town-meeting, lately held here, give the following ſketch of a very animated and argumentative ſpeech, made by JARED INGERSOLL, Eſq; on the opening of the buſineſs of the day.

HE recalled to the minds of his fellow-citizens the pleaſing, and apparently well founded expectations they had formed at the termination of the war, the tumult and horror of which they flattered themſelves they ſhould exchange for the repoſe and felicity of peace. Poſſeſſing, ſays he, a vaſt extent of territory, compriſing within itſelf every poſſible variation of ſoil and climate, and both ſoil and climate combined together; and thus fitted for the produce of all the bleſſings of nature beſtowed on the old world—and being, moreover, governed only by laws made by the people, or by their repreſentatives, we had the ſtrongeſt reaſons to hope we ſhould be able to carry on a commerce, with reciprocal advantages, to all quarters of the world. The more lively, continues Mr. Ingerſoll, your recollection of this pleaſing deluſion, the more mortifying and grievous muſt be your diſappointment at preſent—our diſtreſſes are felt too ſenſibly to need illuſtration or enforcement—excluded from thoſe marts where we uſually diſpoſed of the ſurplus of produce of our agriculture, the farmer finds he tills in vain—the manufacturer, in like manner, let him employ his utmoſt ſkill and induſtry in the execution of his goods, finds his own market glutted with European articles, which are ſold at ſuch a rate, as to render rivalſhip nugatory; the merchant, alſo, is harraſſed in ſuch a manner in foreign ports by alien's duties, that he cannot carry on trade but under ſuch diſadvantages as evidently accelerate his ruin.—Every man, therefore, now finds himſelf ſo unfortunately ſituated, that the more buſineſs he does, the more he involves his circumſtances.

In order to place this in a more ſtriking point of view, Mr. Ingerſoll called the attention of the meeting to the predicament in which the Boſtonian merchant finds himſelf—he proceeds to the Newfoundland fiſhery, under the ſame circumſtances as the Engliſhman—he takes the fruits of his induſtry to England to ſell—his oil is there burdened with the enormous ſum of 18l. per ton, as an alien's duty—from which the Engliſhman is totally exempt:—Yet if afterwards they both freight themſelves for New-England, the ports are open to the Engliſhman with the ſame advantages as the native—nay, the Engliſhman by his temporary reſidence, is exempt from many taxes to which the native is ſubject, as being always preſent, or at leaſt having a property reſponſible for the payment.

The conſequences of this looſe ſyſtem, continues Mr. Ingerſoll, if it can be ſaid to merit the name, have been felt in a greater or leſs degree by all ranks of people:—The farmer, in deſpair, is obliged to abandon his plough—the merchant cannot freight his veſſels—the manufacturer is underſold—and the artiſts and mechanics are but partially, if at all employed. It, therefore, clearly follows, that if the European powers will not adopt a liberal ſyſtem of policy, but will perſevere to ſhut us out of their Weſt-India iſlands, unleſs in peculiar places and at particular times (whenever it may ſuit their own convenience or neceſſity) and lay us under ſuch duties in their European ports, as in many inſtances to amount to a total prohibition, and in all caſes as a deciſive advantage in favour of their own ſubjects—that we muſt either abandon trade entirely, or ſuffer foreigners to become carriers of our commodities, or adopt a ſimilar ſyſtem, ſo as to give our natives ſuch a ſuperiority here, as ſhall counterbalance the advantages foreigners have in their own countries.

This had appeared ſo clearly to the inhabitants of Boſton, who were as tenacious of their liberties and as well informed as any people on earth, as to induce them to addreſs their repreſentatives in the moſt urgent manner and in terms the moſt energetic, to grant the full powers requiſite for this purpoſe to Congreſs, who, from their ſuperior means of information, and their conſtant intercourſe with foreign miniſters, &c. muſt be vaſtly more competent to apply a remedy thereto, than any other body on the continent. As to the dangers which had been apprehended from veſting Congreſs with theſe powers, they were imaginary: Congreſs being the ſervants of the different ſtates, choſen only for a limited time, after which they were fully ſenſible, they muſt return and mix with the maſs of the people, could hardly be ſuſpected of a deſire to impoſe heavy burdens, which they muſt contribute to ſupport.

This inconvenience has been long felt by ſome of the ſtates—nay, it had been even foreſeen—but it had been found as yet impoſſible to apply a remedy—and, from a combination of unlucky circumſtances, we had found ourſelves in the ſituation of a man bemired in a bog—the greater the efforts we had made to extricate ourſelves, the more deeply we had become immerſed! ſhould we lay a duty of ten or twelve per cent. on goods imported here by the Britiſh, or in Britiſh bottoms, while Jerſey, probably refuſing to concur therein, would have her ports open as uſual, which would be an encouragement to the contraband trader, to ſmuggle Britiſh goods here, and thus ſubject us, inſtead of remedying the diſorder, to an increaſe of expence and charge? This would have a direct tendency to excite ſuch a ſpirit of rivalry through the continent, as would deſtroy the harmony, and probably diſſolve the union of the United States of America: But even ſuppoſing it ſhould not have this effect, and that no ſtate took advantage of its neighbour, this would be at beſt but a palliative, not a radical cure.

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"IT is agreed, by all who pretend to underſtand trade that a country does then grow rich, *and then only*, when the commodities *exported* out of it are of *more value* than thoſe *imported* into it*." If the poſition be true, and this will ſcarcely be denied, what then muſt we think of the commerce of the United States—in which the imports have exceeded the exports, ſince the peace, in a moſt extravagant degree? The immediate reflection, ſuggeſted by the fact, is, that the country muſt inevitably be ruined in a ſhort time, if we do not ſpeedily put a ſtop to the adverſe balance of our trade. The obvious means of doing this, is, to inveſt Congreſs with a controuling power over the commerce of the whole†; and as the neceſſity of this meaſure ſeems to be, now, pretty generally acknowledged, every ſtate in the union will, it is to be hoped, adopt it.

Every man muſt be convinced, that a people, who have recourſe to foreign markets, for almoſt every article of their conſumption, can be independent in name only;—and are incapable, under ſuch circumſtances, of becoming either great or proſperous. There is not, perhaps, any nation that is rendered ſo dependent, by nature. And yet, how extraordinary is it, that this country, to which providence has been peculiarly bountiful, in the diſtribution of thoſe things that contribute to the convenience, eaſe, and happineſs of man, ſhould unneceſſarily and wantonly give a preference to foreign commodities, although at the expence of the moſt important intereſts of the government and individuals! There is no country poſſeſſing greater natural advantages than North-America: and, conſequently, no nation can be more reſpectable and happy, than the United States may become, by a proper improvement of thoſe advantages; but, to make the moſt of them, we muſt practiſe the virtues of induſtry and œconomy—virtues eſſential to the well-being of a republic. Our governments muſt alſo promote the introduction of uſeful manufactures and trades among us; and protect ſuch as are already inſtituted. Thus we ſhall employ and enrich our own citizens; accelerate the population of an extenſive and valuable country; and increaſe our national ſtrength, dignity, and independence.

If we take a view of the various articles of trade and commerce, which our country ſupplies, and of the numerous and profitable manufactures and employments which may be eſtabliſhed in the ſeveral ſtates, under due encouragement, we ſhall be convinced we *may* become, in a few years, a thriving, happy, and truly independent people. Previous to the late revolution, it was a favorite ſentiment among Engliſhmen, and an opinion imbibed by too many Americans, that it was contrary to the intereſt of this country, to carry on manufactures. However juſt the obſervation might have appeared to Engliſhmen, when applied to us, *as coloniſts*, and a *ſubordinate part* of the *Britiſh empire*, it is totally inapplicable to us, as a ſovereign and diſtinct power. All the principal advantages that Europeans can derive from manufactures and mechanic arts, may be obtained from their introduction here. The inhabitants of America are ſuppoſed to double their number in twenty years:—what, then, is to become of this vaſt increaſe of the inhabitants of our towns? They cannot be all labourers; and but a ſmall part can engage in huſbandry, the learned profeſſions, or merchandize; conſequently, the greater part muſt apply to trades and manufactures, or ſtarve. Beſides, it is to be ſuppoſed, that a very conſiderable proportion of the emigrants from Europe, hither, will be tradeſmen, who are neither capable nor deſirous of becoming farmers;—and, in proportion to the encouragement manufactures receive, among us, will be the acceſſion of tradeſmen and mechanics to us, from abroad.

Labour is dear in America, becauſe the lands are thinly ſettled, in proportion to their extent; and this has been urged as a powerful reaſon, why we cannot manufacture to advantage. But it ought to be conſidered, that as population increaſes, (and this, it has been obſerved, is very rapidly) the price of labour will fall; and that, although our manufactures may, for ſome years to come, be higher than foreign ones, yet as the price of the former would be paid to our own citizens, and *that* money be kept in the country which would otherwiſe leave it to return no more,—we might thereby be better enabled to pay the advanced price for our own, than ſome-what leſs for foreign commodities. It is at any rate our intereſt, *as a nation*, to ſupport thoſe manufactures in the firſt place, which are produced from the native productions and raw materials of the country, or from ſuch as may be eaſily procured, and which require not much labour, in proportion to the value. Many of the ſmaller kind might employ numbers of induſtrious poor, unfit for hard labour; and likewiſe women and children.

It is not neceſſary to add any further obſervations on this ſubject. The following LIST will, probably, ſuggeſt to the reader, ſome additional reflections on this object of great national importance.

ARTICLES, which are or may be manufactured, furniſhed, or prepared, within the United States, principally from the native productions and raw materials of the country, for exportation and for home-conſumption and uſe. Alſo, ſeveral LINES OF PROFESSION which may be followed here with conſiderable emolument.

Anchors, Anvils, Andirons, Axes, (felling and broad) Adzes, Apparel, (ready made) Anniſeed water, Anniſeeds, Apples.

Bar-iron, Bricks, Buck-ſkins (dreſſed) Butter, Barley, Biſcuit and ſhip-bread, Bacon (cured) Beef (ſalted) (*a*) Books, Book-binding, Burr Mill-ſtones, Blankets (coarſe) Boots, Bark (ground, for tanners) Braſs Battery, Braſs-foundery, Bell-foundery, Beer and Ale, Bellows, Bagging, Bruſhes of hogs briſtles, Button moulds, of horn, bone and wood, Beans, Bees-wax, Buck-wheat, Black-cattle, Bear-ſkins, Briſtles.

Cod-fiſh, Cheeſe, Cyder, Chocolate, Candle-wick, Cordage, Cabinet-ware, Caſtings of Iron, Carpeting, Cherry-tree plank and boards, (*b*) Cheſnuts; Cedar-ware (cooper's) Copper-ſmith's ware, Cotton Cards, Coaches, Chariots, Chaiſes, and Clocks, Carraway-ſeeds, Cotton, (*c*) Copper, and copper-coin, by authority.

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† *This, however, ſhould not extend to the erecting, or incorporating any trading companies, with excluſive privileges. The intercourſe, lately opened by a few private adventurers, from hence to the Eaſt-Indies, may be conſidered as the commencement of a very lucrative branch of trade for this country*—provided it be not rendered a monopoly.—*It will employ our own ſhipping and ſeamen; and ſupply us with ſuch India goods, as we have occaſion for, through the hands of our own merchants: ſecuring to them the profits of the trade, inſtead of throwing them into the hands of aliens.*

(*a*) *It is a certain fact, that if there were a duty of ten, fifteen, or twenty per cent. laid on imported books, particularly ſchool-books, bibles teſtaments, pſalters, &c. &c. the printing buſineſs would employ five times the number of workmen, that are at preſent engaged in it. This would put a ſtop to a great drain of caſh, beſides the encouragement it would afford to the paper-making, book-binding, letter-founding, &c.—The ſame obſervation applies with equal force, to a variety of other trades, the profeſſors of which are, as Mr. Ingerſoll very juſtly remarked, "but partially, if at all employed," at preſent.*

(*b*) *This, and ſome other articles in the liſt, may appear too inſignificant to merit notice: But, in commercial countries, every thing that may be employed in trade deſerves attention. The French ſend great quantities of cheſnuts to foreign countries; particularly to the Dutch, who tranſport them to the northen parts of Europe. Why, then, may not the American cheſnuts, walnuts, hickory nuts, anniſeeds, apples, &c. be employed to the beſt advantage for the good of the country? There may, perhaps, be ſome articles which have eſcaped notice, and been omitted in the catalogue.*

(*c*) *A great part of the copper coin, circulating in the United States, is extremely baſe: and large quantities of this kind of traſh have been lately introduced among us. The* genuine *Britiſh half-pence, or coppers, paſs here twenty per cent. above their value, at the rate of twelve to the ſhilling. Should Congreſs, therefore, ſtrike a copper coin, as one nineteenth of a dollar, the weight ought to be twenty per cent. more than the Britiſh half-penny. If they ſhould iſſue, of ſuch coin, 45,000l. within ten years, it would amount to only 3d. b. for each inhabitant of the United States, averaging them at three millions of ſouls, which is ſuppoſed to be about their number. Allowing that the copper ſhould coſt*

(d) Calico Printing,

Deerskins made into breeches and gloves, Dying of worsted, cotton and linen yarn, Dying and scowering silks, &c. Drugs of various kinds.

Engraving of copper plate and seals, Earthen ware

Fulling of woollen cloths, Flax-seed and flax, Fish (salted and pickled) Fire-arms, Flour, Floor-cloths (painted) Fans (winnowing) Feathers and feather-beds, Frying pans, Fennel-seeds, Furs and furriery, Fire-engines, Fire shovel and tongs.

Gun-powder, Glue, Glass (widow) Glass-ware Ginseng.

Hulled barley, Hazle nuts, Hickory nuts, Harpsichords, spinnets, &c. Hops, Hides (raw) Horses, Hats (men's and women's) Horse furniture, Hemp, Hosiery of thread, cotton and worsted, Hoes, picks & mattocks, Hair powder, Hams (cured) Horn plates, &c. Honey, Hogs lard, Hartshorn (shavings of)

Iron, Indigo, Indian corn, Juniper berries.

Lumber, Lamp-black, Lead (shot) Linsey woolsey, Leather, Live Rock, Linens (coarse) Land surveyor's compasses, Lasts and heels for shoe-makers.

Malts (for shipping) Malt, Mill-saws, Malt liquors, Matrasses (of chair and wool) Mustard and mustard-seed, Madder, Marble, Millenary, Metheglin.

Naval stores, Nails and spikes.

Oil (train, walnut, linseed, &c.) Oatmeal, Onions, Oats, Organs (church and chamber.)

Pig-iron, Pork (salted) Plate (wrought) Plumbery, Pot and pearl ashes, Paper (writing) Paper (printing) Pewterer's ware, Pasteboard, Parchment, Potatoes, Persimmons (for distilling) Peafe, Poultry.

Rosin, Rice, Rhubarb.

Ship building, Shoes (men's and women's) Spirits (distilled from wheat, rye, barley, peaches, &c.) Sailcloth, Salt, Shovels and spades, Soap, Sheer iron, Ship plank, Scale-beams and steelyards, Springs for carriages, Sickles and scythes, Silk (raw) Staves and heading, Snuff, Straw hats, hooners, Salt-petre, Sugars (refined) matts, &c. Seine twine, Starch, Sealing-wax, Sarsaparilla, Snake root, Sassafras, Skins, Stays (women's and children's)

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Vinegar.

Wheat, Woollens (coarse) Wool-cards, Wicker-ware Walnut plank and boards, Walnuts, Wool, Walking sticks hickory, maple apple tree, &c. Whalebone. Wood (for fuel, &c) Wine of (currants, cherries, &c.) Wafers. Yards and spars.

A BUCKSKIN.

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By publishing the following remark, in your next paper, you will oblige

A READER.

I FIND, on perusing your paper of yesterday, that you, have mentioned some manufactories, which, if properly encouraged, would prove beneficial to America; and likewise made a large remark on your own. You, however, omitted mentioning many kinds of business:—particularly, the pin-making. Now, how trifling soever this may appear to you, be assured that I have, during the war, kept from five to thirty hands employed at that branch; and, if the business was protected by judicious duties, could keep as many men, women, and children employed as half the printers in the thirteen states could at their's.

July 7. P. I.

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A very intelligent inhabitant of this state, who resided here, during the former war, declares that it introduced a spirit of adventure, dissipation, and luxury, nearly similar to what is visible at present; that the peace occasioned numerous failures, which produced one good consequence, at least, that they pruned trade of its redundant followers, and obliged them to recur to agriculture and manufactures; and that in a few years, affairs returned to their former state, and the ancient simplicity and innocence of manners regained their empire over their wayward and beguiled children. This gentleman adds, he has not the smallest doubt, that the same revolution will take place again; and says, that every half year since the late peace, there has been a gradual advance made therein, by visible retrenchments on profusion and luxury. Should this opinion prove well founded, as we sincerely hope and believe it will, it cannot fail to confer the highest gratifications on all persons who have at heart the welfare of a country looked up to by mankind, "as an asylum for the distressed and persecuted of all nations."

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Great and Beloved Friends,

DESIRING to give you proofs of the good will and consideration with which we regard you, and to provide that our respective subjects should enjoy from their mutual intercourse and commerce all the benefit which can be produced thereby; I have named the commissary of my royal armies, Don Diego Gardoqui, to go and reside near you, in quality of my Encargado de Negocios, on account of the satisfaction I have in his good conduct. I hope he will avail himself of it, to render himself acceptable, and that you will give entire faith and credit to all that in my name he shall say to you, and that you will admit and treat him in a manner consistent with your good correspondence.

I pray God, great and well beloved friends, to preserve you in his holy keeping.

St. Ildefonso 27th September, 1784.

(Signed)

CAROLUS.

And underneath,

JOSEPH MONINO.

He also delivered a commission from his Catholic Majesty, giving him the said Don Diego Gardoqui, Encargado de Negocios, near Congress, full power to treat with the person or persons, whom the Congress shall equally authorise, and to adjust and sign whatever articles, compacts and conventions may be conducive to the regulations of the points therein alluded to, and of others which shall be conducive to the enjoyment of those important and beneficial objects; and that there may always be and subsist a good understanding, friendship, and union, between the crown of Spain and the United States of North-America, with a promise to approve, ratify, and fulfil whatsoever shall be, by him stipulated and signed.

The translation of this being read to Congress, the Encargado de Negocios addressed Congress as follows:

Mr. President,

IT gives me very sensible pleasure, from the manner by which I am honored, that the same disposition prevails here, which induced my royal master to send me hither.

Permit me to assure you, Sir, that my best endeavours shall not be wanting to render the continuance and issue of my mission as satisfactory to both countries as this commencement will, I hope, give pleasure to the King my master, and is agreeable to me.

Congress, we hear, have resolved, that the board of treasury be directed to consider and report the most practicable measures for expediting the settlement of the accounts subsisting betwixt the several States and the United States.

The Rev. Doctor Nisbet, lately arrived at Philadelphia, whose steady attachment to the rights of mankind, uniformly led him during the course of the late ruinous and unnatural war, to declare his disapprobation of the measures of the English government, even on those public occasions, when the most obsequious part of the clergy, of both kingdoms preached up the most slavish submission to the powers that be, and in consequence had gained him many political enemies, even in a parish, where he was otherwise extremely popular, has received the unanimous call of the Trustees for the new established college at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, to be principal, or as it is their styled Provost of that University, with a salary of 250l. per annum, besides a free house, garden, glebe, and all the other perquisites of his office.

Besides acting as principal and professor of Divinity, we hear Doctor Nisbet is to teach a new, but very necessary branch of education in an infant republic, viz. the *principles of Legislation*, a science which has been hitherto too little considered by mankind in general, and the want of a due knowledge whereof, has fostered all the despotisms, aristocracies, and other monstrous systems of tyranny, that still keep in misery the greater part of the human race. Such as are acquainted with the Doctor's abilities, erudition and philanthrophic principles, affirm that no person on either side of the atlantic is better qualified to recall this useful branch of education to the young republicans, than Doctor Nisbet.

We hear that Congress have it in contemplation to have the mails in future carried by the stages.

A late Boston paper says, that his Excellency John Adams, Esquire, is expected soon to return from Europe.

Saturday last sailed his Most Christian Majesty's packet, La Martinique, for L'Orient, in which went passengers Mr. and Mrs. M'Cauley Graham, that learned, patriotic lady, and friend to America.

BOSTON, July 25.

By *certain* intelligence just received from Halifax, we are informed, that a most flagrant violation of the late treaty hath taken place on the Banks of Newfoundland, under the direction of the British Commodore *Douglass*, who by a high-handed stretch of tyrannic power, hath

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The Rev. Doctor Nisbet, lately arrived at Philadelphia, whose steady attachment to the rights of mankind, uniformly led him during the course of the late ruinous and unnatural war, to declare his disapprobation of the measures of the English government, even on those public occasions, when the most obsequious part of the clergy, of both kingdoms preached up the most slavish submission to the powers that be, and in consequence had gained him many political enemies, even in a parish, where he was otherwise extremely popular, has received the unanimous call of the Trustees for the new established college at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, to be principal, or as it is their styled Provost of that University, with a salary of 250l. per annum, besides a free house, garden, glebe, and all the other perquisites of his office.

Besides acting as principal and professor of Divinity, we hear Doctor Nisbet is to teach a new, but very necessary branch of education in an infant republic, viz. the *principles of Legislation*, a science which has been hitherto too little considered by mankind in general, and the want of a due knowledge whereof, has fostered all the despotisms, aristocracies, and other monstrous systems of tyranny, that still keep in misery the greater part of the human race. Such as are acquainted with the Doctor's abilities, erudition and philanthrophic principles, affirm that no person on either side of the atlantic is better qualified to recall this useful branch of education to the young republicans, than Doctor Nisbet.

We hear that Congress have it in contemplation to have the mails in future carried by the stages.

A late Boston paper says, that his Excellency John Adams, Esquire, is expected soon to return from Europe.

Saturday last sailed his Most Christian Majesty's packet, La Martinique, for L'Orient, in which went passengers Mr. and Mrs. M'Cauley Graham, that learned, patriotic lady, and friend to America.

BOSTON, July 25.

By *certain* intelligence just received from Halifax, we are informed, that a most flagrant violation of the late treaty hath taken place on the Banks of Newfoundland, under the direction of the British Commodore *Douglass*, who by a high-handed stretch of tyrannic power, hath

drives our industrious fishermen from their stations there and either destroyed, or forced them to abandon, their fish-stakes, erected in places allowed them by treaty for curing and preserving their fish; by which outrageous exertions of arbitrary and vindictive power, our enemies, (for so they constrain us to call them) discover the most nefarious intention of wresting from our hands that most invaluable staple, and thus reducing us to a situation the most abject and dependant.

The following Paragraphs are extracted from a London Paper brought by the Prince William Henry Packet, Capt. Peters, arrived on the 27th. inst. at New-York, from Falmouth, in 36 Days:

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July 28, 1785.

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FOR SALE, BY

Topham, Boss, and Newman,

At their STORE near the POINT-FERRY,

Grenada and St Kitt's Rum;

best brown Sugars; Molasses; New-England Rum; Geneva in Cases; Bohea Tea; Allspice; coarse and fine Salt, &c. &c.

N. B. Horses, Oats, Corn, and Hay, will be taken in part Pay for any of the above Articles.

Newport, July 29, 1785.

ANY Gentlemen or Ladies wanting neat and genteel LODGINGS, at a reasonable Price, in a convenient and pleasant Part of this City, where there is a good Yard and large Garden, may be accommodated by inquiring of the Printers.

N. B. Any Ladies or Gentlemen requiring separate Rooms may have them.

Newport, July 29, 1785.

WHEREAS the worshipful Town-Council of North Kingstown have this Day allowed us the Subscribers Six Months longer, from the 26th ult. to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of STUKLY WESTCUTT, late of North-Kingstown, deceased (represented insolvent) we do, therefore, notify the said Creditors to said deceased's Estate, to bring in their Claims to us the Subscribers, at our respective Dwellings, at any Time within said Term.

IMANUEL CASE,
GEORGE THOMAS, } Commissioners.

North-Kingstown, July 12th, 1785.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

Providence, July 26, 1785.

THE Creditors of JOSIAH ADAMS, of Providence, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Bristol, within and for the State aforesaid, on the Fourth Monday in August next; then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why his Petition for the Benefit of an Act of Insolvency should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,

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RAN AWAY From the Subscriber, on the Night of the 27th inst. a Negro Fellow, named PRINCE, about 17 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches and an Half high, is very black, erect, and well built; has a Scar on the Forefinger of his right Hand, is slow of Speech and awkward in his Manners; had on, when he went away, a short blue Jacket, a Pair of Tow-cloth Trowsers, and a coarse Linen Shirt; he stole and carried off a Pair of Silver Shoe-Buckles, and sundry other Articles.—It is supposed he is now lurking about Boston-Neck, in Naraganset, where he lately lived. Whoever will take him up and deliver him to me, or secure him in any Gaol, shall be very handsomely rewarded, and all necessary Charges paid, by

ISAAC SENTER.

N. B. Whoever shall attempt to harbour or secrete said Fellow may depend upon being prosecuted to the utmost Rigour of the Law.

Newport, July 30, 1785.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, That he has erected a Pair of HAY-SCREWS, in a very convenient Place near his Dwelling-House, on Easton's Point, where those who want Hay screwed may depend upon having it done well, and at a reasonable Rate, by their humble Servant, JOHN FRANKLIN.

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July 30, 1785. THOMAS RUMREILL, Sec'ry.

FOR SALE, BY

Topham, Boss, and Newman,

At their STORE near the POINT-FERRY,

Grenada and St Kitt's Rum; best brown Sugars; Molasses; New-England Rum; Geneva in Cases; Bohea Tea; Allspice; coarse and fine Salt, &c. &c.

N. B. Horses, Oats, Corn, and Hay, will be taken in part Pay for any of the above Articles.

Newport, July 29, 1785.

ANY Gentlemen or Ladies wanting neat and genteel LODGINGS, at a reasonable Price, in a convenient and pleasant Part of this City, where there is a good Yard and large Garden, may be accommodated by inquiring of the Printers.

N. B. Any Ladies or Gentlemen requiring separate Rooms may have them.

Newport, July 29, 1785.

WHEREAS the worshipful Town-Council of North Kingstown have this Day allowed us the Subscribers Six Months longer, from the 20th ult. to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of STUKLY WESTCUTT, late of North-Kingstown, deceased (represented insolvent) we do, therefore, notify the said Creditors to said deceased's Estate, to bring in their Claims to us the Subscribers, at our respective Dwellings, at any Time within said Term.

IMANUEL CASE, }
GEORGE THOMAS, } Commissioners.

North-Kingstown, July 11th, 1785.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

Providence, July 20, 1785.

THE Creditors of JOSIAH ADAMS, of Providence, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Bristol, within and for the State aforesaid, on the Fourth Monday in August next; then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why his Petition for the Benefit of an Act of Insolvency should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

Providence, July 20, 1785.

THE Creditors of JAMES MACE, of Providence, Mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall see fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Bristol, within and for the State aforesaid, on the Fourth Monday in August next; then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why his Petition for the Benefit of an Act of Insolvency should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the Night of the 27th inst. a Negro Fellow, named PRINCE, about 17 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches and an Half high, is very black, erect, and well built; has a Scar on the Forefinger of his right Hand, is slow of Speech and awkward in his Manners; had on, when he went away, a short blue Jacket, a Pair of Tow-cloth Trowsers, and a coarse Linen Shirt; he stole and carried off a Pair of Silver Shoe-Buckles, and sundry other Articles.—It is supposed he is now lurking about Boston-Neck, in Naraganset, where he lately lived. Whoever will take him up and deliver him to me, or secure him in any Gaol, shall be very handsomly rewarded, and all necessary Charges paid, by

ISAAC SENTER.

N. B. Whoever shall attempt to harbour or secrete said Fellow may depend upon being prosecuted to the utmost Rigour of the Law.

Newport, July 30, 1785.

THE Subscriber informs the Public; That he has erected a Pair of HAY-SCREWS, in a very convenient Place near his Dwelling-House, on Easton's Point, where those who want Hay screwed may depend upon having it done well, and at a reasonable Rate, by their humble Servant, JOHN FRANKLIN.

N. B. Any Person wanting Boarding and Lodging, by applying to him may be accommodated.

Newport, July 30, 1785.

☞ *Advertisements*

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) June 15.

A gentleman not a thousand miles from this city, being sued for a sum of money, which, for reasons known to himself, he refused to pay, a bailiff was sent up to his house with a little memento, vulgarly called a writ; the officer was received with a mixed kind of politeness, and after sitting a little time, his host informed him that as he must undoubtedly be hungry after his journey, by way of damping the ardor of his stomach, he insisted upon his eating the writ; in vain did the poor officer assure his bountiful companion that the proffered food was *bitter to swallow, and hard of digestion*—that he had rather dine with the Camelion upon air, than gorge upon writs; he then proceeded to enumerate the etymology of writs, such as those of *Fiara Facias*, of *Capias*, &c. &c. but his arguments were exercised to no purpose, eat the writ he must, and eat it he did, not without exhibiting a set of wry faces with which if poor Hogarth had been still alive and could have attended, his collection of caricatures would have received considerable addition; as the guest appeared a little thirsty after his repast, he had a glass of brandy brought him, upon drinking which he took his leave, and arrived here with an account of the new mode of living in that country. The comedy has since taken a turn rather unexpected, but strictly poetical, (justice being done to all parties) for the gentleman was convicted of the offence, at the last general sessions, and condemned to be imprisoned three months, pay a fine of one hundred pounds, and give security for his good behaviour for seven years.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON and LISBON,

A Supply of GOODS,

Which makes his Assortment saleable for all Seasons, and now selling, by

George Gibbs,

Who has at his STORES,
Superfine and Common Philadelphia FLOUR,
And BAR-IRON, assorted,
Nova-Scotia GRINDSTONES,
West-India and New-England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
MOLASSES by the Hogshead,
Burlington and Connecticut PORK,
Coarse and fine SALT,
Genuine Madeira and Port WINES in Quarter-Casks,
CITRON in small Boxes.

☞ Clean FLAX-SEED, BARLEY, CHEESE, and IMPOST-ORDERS, will be received in pay.

Newport, July 22, 1785.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

BY Samuel Treby, his large and convenient HOUSE and STORES, situate on the South Side of the Long-Wharf, and may be entered upon immediately—Any Person inclining to purchase or hire the same, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, on the Premises, or in his Absence to Mr. STEPHEN PEIRCE, in Newport.

JOHN S. TREBY.

Newport, July 21, 1785.

To be LET, and entered immediately,

A Very convenient BAKE-HOUSE with a Dwelling-House adjoining, and a good Yard belonging thereto, lately improved by Mrs. Magee, on the Wharf formerly Captain Joshua Almy's. Any Person inclining to hire, by applying to the Subscriber, may know the Terms. JOHN COGGESHALL.

Newport, July 22, 1785.

TURNIP SEED.

CHOICE Turnip Seed of this Year's growth, warranted good, to be sold, at 6/8 per lb. by

CHARLES DUNBAR,

At his Shop the Corner of the Old Church-Lane, Thames-street.

Newport, July 16, 1785.

Ethan Clarke

Has for SALE at his STORE,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum—Sugar—Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel—Excellent Coniac Brandy by the Pipe or Barrel—The very first Quality of Claret by the Box—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or single Loaf—Bohea and Green Teas—Indigo, &c.

Also best Andover refined Bar-Iron and Cart Tier (said to be the best manufactured in America) Iron Hoop, Spread Hoops and Anchors of any Size—Pork, Rice, Flour and Liver Oil by the Barrel—Merchantable and clear Pine Boards, Clapboards, Shingles, and Ash Oars. All really cheap, notwithstanding the Scarcity of Money!

Newport, July 1, 1785.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of Mr. JAMES PECKHAM, late of the City of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, are hereby requested to bring them in for Settlement, either to me in Providence, or to Mr. Jonathan Lawton, in Newport, or Mr. Stephen Peckham, in Middletown, within Six Months from the Date hereof——And all indebted to said Estate are desired to make speedy Payment to the above named Gentlemen, or to me at my House.

WILLIAM PECKHAM, Administrator.

Providence, July 14, 1785.

Thomas Howland

BEGS Leave to return his best Thanks to his Old Customers and the Public in general for their past favours, and to inform them, that he has just received by the last Vessels from London, a well chosen Assortment of European GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he will sell on as reasonable Terms as at any Shop or Store in the State.

Also West-India Goods as usual.

Indian Corn, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Bayberry Wax, tried Tallow, Orders on the Impost-Office, and many Kinds of Country Produce taken in pay for any of the above Goods.

FARMS FOR SALE.

On the 15th Day of August next, will be Sold at Public Vendue, in the City of Newport, when the Terms of Sale will be made known. Possession to be given in the Month of March next,

THE valuable FARM and Country Seat, at Portsmouth, on Rhode-Island, late belonging to Gervas Elam, deceased——containing about 150 Acres of excellent Land, suitable for Meadow, Pasture or Grain, on which is a fine young Apple Orchard.—It lies on the public Road, Five Miles from Newport, adjoining to Land late belonging to Metcalf Bowler, Esq; and upon the Sea or Sound, called the Seconnett Passage—having a gradual Descent to the Water.

The Buildings are in good Order, and consist of a large new built Frame House, two Stories high, having a spacious Passage and four Rooms on one Floor, with Cellars and Garrets complete, and suitable Out-Buildings—the whole situated on an Eminence which commands a pleasingly varied and extensive Prospect over a beautiful wooded Country bounded by the Ocean.

A considerable Stream of fresh Water runs through the Middle of the Farm, which has fall sufficient to render it capable of being converted to the most useful Purposes, and in a peculiar Manner to those of Elegance and Pleasure—while its Boundary on the Sea affords, besides the Conveniencies of Fishing and Water Carriage, the real Advantage during most Winters, of having a Quantity of Sea-Weed thrown upon the Shore, more than sufficient to manure the Whole.

These Advnatages added to the pleasant and healthy Situation of this Farm in so open and airy a Part of the Island, renders it an eligable Spot for those who wish to retire from Business, or recover the Effects of a long Residence in the warm and sultry Climates of the West-Indies or Southern States.

ALSO,

Will be sold, at public Auction, at the House of Mathew Allen, Innholder, in North-Kingstown, on Monday the 22d Day of August.—Possession also to be given in the Month of March next, being Part of the Estate of Gervas Elam, deceased,

An excellent Farm or Tract of Land,

in North-Kingstown, in the State of Rhode-Island, joining upon Billet's Mills, about Four Miles from Updike's Newtown, and formerly belonging to John Dockray—containing about 450 Acres, Part of which is well covered with Wood, and in good Order, with convenient Farm-Houses and Out-Buildings thereon, at present in the Tenure and Occupation of Col. Charles Dyer.—And will be sold together, or in Parcels as may best suit the Purchasers at the Time of Sale.

The advantageous Situation of this Land, joining upon Cole's Harbour, at Burying-Place Point, renders it very suitable for a Landing, to ship Produce or receive Manure or any Kind of Necessaries for the Farm or adjacent Country.

The excellent Quality of the Lands on Boston Neck, in the Narraganset, is too well known to require its being mentioned here, and this Farm being situated in the most pleasant and fertile Part, will be a sufficient Recommendation to those who wish to become Purchasers, and renders a more particular Description unnecessary.

The Premises may be seen by applying to the Tenants—and for further Particulars to John Hadwen, No. 273, Thames-street, in Newport, or to

SAMUEL ELAM, Administrator.

1st May, 1785.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

Providence, July 12, 1785.

THE Creditors of DANIEL SPENCER, of Providence, now a Prisoner in the Gaol in Providence aforesaid, are hereby cited to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Bristol, in and for the State aforesaid, on the Fourth Monday in August next, to shew Cause (if any they have) why his Petition for the Benefit of an Insolvent Act should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly.

HENRY WARD, Secry.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the City of Newport, Commissioners, to examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of EDITH HIGGINS, late of said Newport, Spinster, deceased; and Six Months being allowed therefor, do hereby give Notice to said Creditors, that they may exhibit their claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the aboveaid Time.

NOAH WHITE,

July 16, 1785. PELEG BARKER, jun.

---

40 Thousand Pounds

STERLING,

READY for immediate advance, in different Sums (not less than £. 200 Sterling, will be lent to any one Person) on the Security of the INSURANCE of LIVES;—the Borrower to have his Life insured at one of the Offices of Assurances of Lives in London, and the Policy to be lodged in the Hands of the Lender, for the Time the Cash is wanted, which may be had for any Length of Time.—Insurances of Lives are similar to those from Fire—the One is paid at the Office at the Death of the Holder of the Policy—the other at the Time of being burnt out—It will cost £. 5 for every £. 100 the Borrower may insure for, which must be paid at the Office before that Security can be obtained.——Good Bills cash'd, that are drawn on a good House in London.

Any Lady or Gentleman who may wish to have any Business or Matters settled, whether in Law or otherwise, will meet with an indefatigable Agent, whose Integrity may be most confidently relied on; any Letters that may be received (that are Post paid) will be duly answered, inpointing out the Mode to put the Business in Execution and what Time nearly the Advertiser's Agent will arrive in America to conclude it.——Any Lady or Gentleman this may answer, it will be needless for them to send by their Agent, or any other Person but the Principal, as he will not do any Business, but what he may conduct himself for his own Safety; and has no Objection to enter double the Sum above-mentioned in America, if he can get proper Security for it, as it is his Intention to settle two Nephews, his only Relations, on the Continent.

The Advertiser having great Connexion in the first County of Great-Britain, in the Manufactory of Shoes, would wish to make a good and safe Correspondence in that Line.

Direct (Post paid) to RICHARD CHILD, Esq; Park-street Coffee-House, South Side of St. James's Park, London.

London, January 5, 1785.

IMPORTED BY

Martin Benson,

A Complete Assortment of European GOODS, among which are a Variety of Piece Goods, Hard-Ware, Nails, Window Glass, Duck, Cordage, Bar Iron, and choice Bohea Tea by the Chest or smaller Quantity, and now selling at his Store, in Thames-street, No. 269, Wholesale and Retail, cheap for Cash.

In Addition to the above, he has an elegant Assortment of Calicoes—Patches—Chints—Muslins—Shawles—Feathers——Flowers—Stone Shoe, Knee, and Stock Buckles, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

THE real Estate of James Nixon, late of Newport, Gardener, deceased, consisting of a Lot of Land, situate in Newport, upon the Hill, about Four Acres; and a Mansion-House in Marlborough street, with the Land whereon the same stands, having Two Shops and a Stable thereon; the whole, if the Purchaser chooses, will be sold together, or if it be more convenient to him, the Two Shops and Stable with a Part of the Land in Marlborough-street, will be sold separately from the Lot with the Dwelling-House. For Conditions apply to

GEORGE SEARS,

Attorney to the Heirs.

Just imported from London, and now selling by

Walter Easton,

Next Door below the Brick-Market,

A Very neat and general Assortment of English and India GOODS, suitable for the Spring and Summer, at as low a Rate as can be purchased in the State.—He returns his best Thanks to his former Customers, and hopes he shall be able to evince them, and all who favour him with their Custom in future, that his Assertions are just.

He has likewise for sale Turk's Island SALT by the Bushel or larger Quantity.

N. B. Flax Seed, Indian Corn, Cheese, Wool, and Orders on the Impost Office, taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) June 15.

A gentleman not a thousand miles from this city, being sued for a sum of money, which, for reasons known to himself, he refused to pay, a bailiff was sent up to his house with a little memento, vulgarly called a writ; the officer was received with a mixed kind of politeness, and after sitting a little time, his host informed him that as he must undoubtedly be hungry after his journey, by way of damping the ardor of his stomach, he insisted upon his eating the writ; in vain did the poor officer assure his bountiful companion that the proffered food was *bitter to swallow, and hard of digestion*—that he had rather dine with the Camelion upon air, than gorge upon writs; he then proceeded to enumerate the etymology of writs, such as those of *Fiara Facias*, of *Capias*, &c. &c. but his arguments were exercised to no purpose, eat the writ he must, and eat it he did, not without exhibiting a set of wry faces with which if poor Hogarth had been still alive and could have attended, his collection of caricatures would have received considerable addition; as the guest appeared a little thirsty after his repast, he had a glass of brandy brought him, upon drinking which he took his leave, and arrived here with an account of the new mode of living in that country. The comedy has since taken a turn rather unexpected, but strictly poetical, (justice being done to all parties) for the gentleman was convicted of the offence, at the last general sessions, and condemned to be imprisoned three months, pay a fine of one hundred pounds, and give security for his good behaviour for seven years.

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Which makes his Assortment saleable for all Seasons, and now selling, by

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Who has at his STORES,
Superfine and Common Philadelphia FLOUR,
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Nova-Scotia GRINDSTONES,
West-India and New-England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
MOLASSES by the Hogshead,
Burlington and Connecticut PORK,
Coarse and fine SALT,
Genuine Madeira and Port WINES in Quarter-Casks,
CITRON in small Boxes.

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Newport, July 22, 1785.

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BY Samuel Treby, his large and convenient HOUSE and STORES, situate on the South Side of the Long-Wharf, and may be entered upon immediately—Any Person inclining to purchase or hire the same, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, on the Premises, or in his Absence to Mr. STEPHEN PEIRCE, in Newport.

JOHN S. TREBY.

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Newport, July 16, 1785.

Ethan Clarke

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ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of Mr. JAMES PECKHAM, late of the City of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, are hereby requested to bring them in for Settlement, either to me in Providence, or to Mr. Jonathan Lawton, in Newport, or Mr. Stephen Peckham, in Middletown, within Six Months from the Date hereof——And all indebted to said Estate are desired to make speedy Payment to the above named Gentlemen, or to me at my House.

WILLIAM PECKHAM, Administrator.

Providence, July 14, 1785.

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1st May, 1785.

STATE of RHODE ISLAND, &c.

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NOAH WHITE,
PELEG BARKER, jun.

July 16, 1785.

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READY for immediate advance, in different Sums (not less than £. 200 Sterling, will be lent to any one Person) on the Security of the INSURANCE of LIVES;—the Borrower to have his Life insured at one of the Offices of Assurances of Lives in London, and the Policy to be lodged in the Hands of the Lender, for the Time the Cash is wanted, which may be had for any Length of Time.—Insurances of Lives are similar to those from Fire—the One is paid at the Office at the Death of the Holder of the Policy—the other at the Time of being burnt out—It will cost £. 5 for every £. 100 the Borrower may insure for, which must be paid at the Office before that Security can be obtained.——Good Bills cash'd, that are drawn on a good House in London.

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Direct (Post paid) to RICHARD CHILD, Esq; Park-street Coffee-House, South Side of St. James's Park, London.

London, January 5, 1785.

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Attorney to the Heirs.

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